

# The Ohio Statesman

W. J. JACKSON, Publisher.  
GEO. W. JACKSON, Editor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.  
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1863.

## Democratic State Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held in Columbus, on the 5th day of July, 1863, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Democratic State Convention at Columbus, on

Wednesday, August 13, 1863.

Resolved, That the Democratic State Central Committee be authorized to invite to the convention all persons who are in favor of the principles upon which our Union was founded, and are convinced that the present State and National Administrations are wholly incompetent to manage the government in its present critical condition, as well as all who are opposed to the gross extravagance and corruption now so alarmingly prevalent in public affairs, and are earnestly invited to unite with the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril, and thus redeem the State, and place its administration in competent hands.

Resolved, further, That all the electors of the State of Ohio, who are in favor of perpetuating the principles upon which our Union was founded, and are convinced that the present State and National Administrations are wholly incompetent to manage the government in its present critical condition, as well as all who are opposed to the gross extravagance and corruption now so alarmingly prevalent in public affairs, and are earnestly invited to unite with the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril, and thus redeem the State, and place its administration in competent hands.

Resolved, further, That the basis of representation in said Convention be one delegate for every 500 votes, and an additional delegate for a fraction of 250, and upwards, cast for Thomas J. S. Smith, for Supreme Judge at the October election in 1860, and that it be recommended that the committee elect their delegates on this basis.

The Democracy of Ohio and all other conservative Union men, who are willing to co-operate with them on the above basis, are requested to meet in their respective counties at such time as the local committees may designate, and appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention on the 7th of August, to nominate a State ticket to be supported at the October election.

It is presumed that no lover of his country will require prompting at this time to induce him to discharge his duty, and therefore the Committee is impressed with the belief that the counties will eagerly respond to this call, and that an imposing Convention will assemble in Columbus at the time designated above, and put in nomination a ticket of good and true men, to be supported for the various State offices on the 24th of October next.

WM. MOUNT, Chairman.

WM. J. JACKSON, Secretary.

## Final Dissolution of the Republican Party.

The Republican State Central Committee, after a laborious and mournful session, on Thursday night laid out and placed coppers on the eyes of the Republican organization. Judge Stedman was present and the Judge was in his life and at his death. It was born July 13th, 1854, deceased July 25th, 1863, just seven years and thirteen days old. It is supposed by many that its death was effected with hereditary eczema, at least something was wrong in the system to cause such drastic damage in so short a life. The last reputation request the press to publish the demise, but the day and hour of the funeral is not stated.

What surprises us most is the performance of the press, to them and their, they ask the Democratic State Central Committee to follow their precedent. The Democratic State Central Committee were not delegated such powers. The Democracy placed them in that position to take care of and preserve from harm the good old Democratic Union party and its organization—not to kill it as it is now dead.

We publish the notice in the proper column. The Journal fails editorially to even notice the death or the cause. We suppose it concludes that "the least said, the soonest mended." Mr. Gresham was in the city the day before, but would not remain to see his progeny put in the coffin.

## The War Must Be Made Successful.

After the disasters at Vienna and Great Bethel, it was supposed that our civil and military authorities would learn wisdom from experience, and avoid the repetition of former egregious blunders. But the same rashness and incompetency have brought on another defeat to the grand army at Manassas, that throws all former reverses of the campaign into the shade.

Are the lives of our soldiers and the resources of the country to continue to be wasted in this manner? Is this season—this campaign to pass away without any assured results? Everybody in the loyal States says the United States are able to whip the secessionists. We say so too. But it is high time to stop bragging, to which we allege our Southern brethren are inordinately prone, and show our ability by our deeds. We boast of our men and money, and with these "shows of war," in which we are so much stronger than the secessionists, we feel that they must be eventually annihilated.

It is evident to every man, soldier or citizen that the course heretofore pursued in the conduct of the war must be changed, or the war will be protracted indefinitely, and end in the ultimate defeat of our country and the disintegration of the Union.

The past, though it has called the loyal people to the quick, may be overlooked, if something is speedily done to retrieve its mistakes and disasters. As if this should be followed by another series of blunders, the opinion will gain ground, unjust though it may be, that those who touch the spring of Washington are set everything in motion, are themselves so managing this war that they shall not be restored to our distracted and bleeding country, until the Goshawk project of universal negro emancipation is realized, or the Union finally and forever rent asunder. To keep this suspicion from taking full hold of the popular mind, the war must not only be prosecuted vigorously, but successfully, for the single purpose of saving the Union.

Mr. J. M. Gresham did not remain at Columbus until the Republican Committee deliberated. He found himself in a minority, (the members not attending very well), and put his sentiments in writing, and left the morning of Thursday, before the Committee adjourned.

The defection of Judge Gresham (who is now dead against the "nigger plan") took Ohio by surprise, and so confounded him that he left, not having witnessed the Chicago platform, that it was so far.

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## Outing on the Pacific.

We can see the following from the Boston Post of the 24th. It would seem that, after Gen. Scott, Gen. Patterson, Gen. McDowell, and other Generals have all had their full share of abuse for the blunder at Bull's Run, it turns out that the President gave the order, and Gen. Scott transmitted it to Gen. McDowell. Get the saddle on the right horse.

It is said and believed that Gen. Scott was ordered to McDowell's advance, and that he so obeyed the President. It was understood by Gen. Scott's desire to delay the advance for ten or twelve days—in order, probably, to be sure of Patterson's cooperation—but the President insisted upon an immediate movement, whereupon Gen. Scott said he would not assume the responsibility of giving the order unless so directly commanded by the President, when the latter replied, "Then, sir, I give the order," and, in consequence, Gen. Scott transmitted it, and Gen. McDowell, with inadequate force, marched to defeat, leading our brave men to disaster and death. If the President has yielded to the clamor of the people, and handed out to Lordy, Blaine, Landon, Greeley, and Raymond—instead of adhering to the counsel of competent military advisers, he has committed a fault which will never be forgotten by every loyal American soldier.

We have had enough of such ventriloquists as Chandler, Tremblay, Lane, Wade, and others of their ilk in Congress have given and, of such vile stuff—such feeble reasoning—as has run through the columns of the N. Y. Tribune and Times. The patience of the people will not endure it much longer. Frothy demagogues have abused the public ear, imperilled the Government, destroyed the property of the people, and handed all the blessings won by our fathers and bequeathed to us, to the children, until a split has been kindled that will soon blaze forth into a consuming element. If this important work of the Republic is not saved, the Government is not saved.

The leading Republican party congressmen, seeking public positions and mere party advantages, who hold not their country's welfare as a state's weight against the gratification of their own ambition and belated desire for revenge. Such traitors are more dangerous than those at Manassas—but the traitors of both will soon be unmasked, and when they are, the retribution demanded by an outraged people will be terrible.

A Move Made Contrary to Scott's Wishes.

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The above was taken from a letter of that date written to the Philadelphia North American.

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## Who Did It.

The great question now is, who precipitated the untimely movement against the Confederate forces, by which the Federal troops under General McDowell suffered a terrible defeat at Bull's Run? The answer is, it was the President who did it. He gave the order, and Gen. Scott transmitted it to Gen. McDowell. Get the saddle on the right horse.

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## The Recent Run on Bull's Run.

The war correspondent of the New York Tribune, given the following description of the retreat:

But what a scene! For three miles, back of federal troops—all departed from their positions, all mingled in one disorderly rout—were fleeing along the road, but mostly through the loss of elements. Army and cavalry, infantry and private carriage, choked the passage, and private carriage, choked the passage, and private carriage, choked the passage.

Along the banks—the few left either on the field or taken to the captured hospital, appealed to, and, in some cases, to those who rode horses, begging to be lifted behind, but few regarded such petitions. Then the artillery, such as was saved, came thundering along, smashing and overrunning everything in its path. The regulars, and the volunteers, joined in the melee, adding to the terror, for they rode down footmen without mercy. One of the great guns was overturned and lay on its side, the wheels of the carriage, hanging on both sides, and vainly striving to jump upon the ordnance. The drivers were hurrying the horses, but could not climb much longer, and a more agonized expression never dashed the features of a driving man. The carriage bounded from the roughness of a steep hill leading to a creek, he lost his hold, fell, and in an instant the great wheel and axle of the carriage rolled over him. Who ever saw such a sight? Could the retreat at Bull's Run have exceeded in confusion and tumult? I think not. It did not lack in the least, until the retreat was reached. There the light of the day broke, and the Miles' Brigade—formed in order on the hill, seemed somewhat to reassure the men. But still the teams and foot soldiers pushed on, passing their own camps and heading steadily for the distant Potomac, until for one mile the road over which the grand army had so lately passed southward, lay with unbroken banners, and flushed with spray of strength, was covered with the elements of the retreating forces, shattered and plunging in a single day.

From the branch route, the trains attached to Hunter's Division caught the contagion of the flight, and poured into the already swollen current. The result was a scene of confusion and dismay. Who ever saw a more shameful abandonment of positions gathered at such vast expense? The teams, many of them, took the shorter of two roads, and galloped from the scene. Orders shouted their loads to accelerate their flight, and grain, picks and shovels, and provisions of every kind lay trampled in the dust for leagues. Thousands of muskets strewn the route; when some of us passed in the night, the scene was a sight to make a man's heart sick. The road was a scene of confusion and dismay. Who ever saw a more shameful abandonment of positions gathered at such vast expense? The teams, many of them, took the shorter of two roads, and galloped from the scene. 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